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KED & ASSOCIATES, LLP			BASEHOAR, ADAM L	
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	10/036,378	JUNG, JAE HO
	<b>Examiner</b> Adam L. Basehoar	<b>Art Unit</b> 2178

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 January 2007.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                            2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) Claim(s) 1-21,23-25 and 27-37 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-21,23-25 and 27-37 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
  1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. This action is responsive to communications: The Amendment filed 01/16/07.
2. The rejection of claim 18 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, has been withdrawn as necessitated by Amendment.
3. The rejection of claims 1-21 and 23-25, and 27-37 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Flanagin et al (US-6,272,545 08/07/01) in view of Pendleton (US-2004/0139076 07/15/04) have been withdrawn as necessitated by Amendment.
4. Claims 1-21 and 23-25, and 27-37 are pending in this case. Claims 1, 13, 18, 25, 33, and 36 are independent claim.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-21 and 23-25, and 27-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Flanagin et al (US-6,272,545 08/07/01) in view of Pendleton (US-2004/0139076 07/15/04) in further view of Ellard (US-5,999,937 12/07/99).

-In regard to independent claims 1, 18, 33, and 36, Flanagin teaches a method or storing data in a personal information terminal, comprising:

composing data in a first APP (column 13, lines 25-32) of a plurality of APPs (column 13, lines 25-32) embedded in the personal information terminal (column 13, line 21: "PIM 5A"), the data being in a first format (column 13, lines 25-32: "A predefined set of properties is supported for each object type"),

wherein each of the plurality of application programs were selectively initiated and executed in the personal information terminal (column 2, lines 62-65; column 11, lines 57-66; column 13, lines 25-32),

wherein the first application program was a document editing program ("electronic email messages" or "communications" or "word processing") and the second APP was one of a calendar application ("appointments" or "scheduling") or "tasks" application (column 1, lines 36-38; column 11, lines 57-66; column 13, lines 25-32);

wherein contents of the first data format entered in the first application program in the PDA are stored as re-formatted data of the second data format in the second database in the PDA to match the second database to the first database while the first application program was executed (column 12, lines 19-25 & 38-40; column 11, lines 4-28: i.e. Flanagin teaches automatically updating data between two different databases when the two databases are connected as well as teaches always maintaining a connection between the two different databases).

Flanagin does not teach converting a format of the composed data from the first format to a second format suitable for a selected second application program using a conversion program; and storing the format-converted data in a database associated with the second APP. Pendleton teaches first application program, the conversion program, and the second application program

are compiled and operate on the same computer (Page 1: Paragraph 6: "once the data is entered...program formats the entered data....transfers the formatted data"). Pendleton also teaches converting a format of the composed data from the first format to a second different format suitable for a second application program (Page 1: Paragraphs 01, 06, 10; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28); and storing the format-converted data in a database associated with the second APP (Page 1: Paragraphs 06 and 10; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for the PIM of Flanagin to have allowed the data in a first APP to be automatically converted and stored as data in a second APP, because Pendleton teaches that doing so would reduce the unnecessary redundant entry of the data in the first APP database into the second APP database (Page 1: Paragraph 07).

Flanagan also does not teach wherein the conversion program was initiated and executed on the personal information terminal, the conversion program capable of converting data from any one of the plurality of application programs into a format of any other of the plurality of application. Ellard teaches a data exchange system computer system including a first and second database as well as conversion routines for converting from the first data format of the database to the second different format of the data set for data being transferred to the second data set (column 3, lines 36-54). Ellard also teaches conversion programs capable of converting data from any one of a plurality of data types into a format of any other data type (column 2, lines 28-42: "configuration data to convert and transfer any type of data into any other type of data"). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for the PIM of Flanagin have been capable of converting data from any one of the plurality of application programs into a format of any other of the plurality of application, because Ellard

teaches that by being able to automatically convert any format to any other format a user would be spared the significant amount of time necessary to write a custom software application to transfer and convert data between different data sets (column 1, lines 23-26). Ellard also taught that being able to convert data between any two formats would increase the integrity of the data by minimizing entry errors (column 1, lines 26-30: “integrity....entry errors”).

-In regard to dependent claims 2-3, 15-16, and 20 Flanagin teaches wherein the data format (column 13, lines 25-32: “each object type”) of each APP program (column 13, lines 25-32: “appointments”, “tasks”, email, etc.) was different from a data format of the other APPs (column 13, lines 25-32: “predefined set of properties is supported for each object type” and “distinct”) and wherein each APP had an associated database to store data composed in the corresponding APP (column 13, lines 25-32: “distinct database”). Flanagin does not specifically teach utilizing a delimiter between portions of data in the data block indicate a new field. The Examiner notes that it was notoriously well known in the database art at the time of the invention for delimiters (i.e. characters or strings of data) to be used in databases, for the benefit of separating, or marking the start and end of items of data in a record (Note: Pendleton Reference).

-In regard to dependent claims 4, 17, 23, 27, and 34 Flanagin teaches wherein the PIM had a plurality of application programs (column 13, lines 25-32) wherein the first APP was a document editing program (“electronic email messages”) and the second APP was one of a calendar application (“appointments”) or “tasks” application, and wherein the first and second databases are matched without data entry into the second application program (Flanagin: column

12, lines 22-25 & 38-40; column 11, lines 4-28: i.e. via the synchronization manager)(

Pendleton: Page 1: Paragraph 10; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28).

-In regard to dependent claim 5, Flanagin teaches composing data in the first APP (column 13, lines 25-32).

Flanagin does not teach selecting a second APP in which to store the composed data. Pendleton teaches converting a format of the composed data from the first format to a second format suitable for a selected second application program (Page 1: Paragraphs 01, 06, 10); and storing the format-converted data in a database associated with the second APP (Page 1: Paragraphs 06 and 10). It would have been obvious to one or ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for the PIM of Flanagin to have allowed the data in a first APP to be converted and stored as data in a selected second APP, because Pendleton teaches that doing so would reduce the unnecessary redundant entry of the data in the first APP database into the second APP database (Page 1: Paragraph 07).

-In regard to dependent claims 6, 19, 21, and 29-30, Flanagin does not teach providing an information input window for entering format-matched data for the second APP; and assigning data entered through the information input window to a corresponding data field of the second APP. Pendleton teaches providing an information input window for entering format-matched data for the second APP; and assigning data entered through the information input window to a corresponding data field of the second APP (Page 1: Paragraph 06). It would have been obvious to one or ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for the PIM of Flanagin to have

provided an information input window for entering format-matched data for the second APP; and assigning data entered through the information input window to a corresponding data field of the second APP, because Pendleton teaches that doing so the data conforms to the properties of the second APP and allowing the second APP to process the data (Page 1, Paragraphs 06 and 10).

-In regard to dependent claims 7 and 24, Flanagin teaches composing data in the first APP (column 13, lines 25-32).

Flanagin does not teach selecting a data block in the composed data and choosing the second APP in which to store the data of the selected block. Pendleton teaches selecting a data block in the composed data (Page 1: Paragraphs 06-07 and 10: i.e. by manually entered patient data or by automatically selected patient records) and choosing the second APP (Page 1: Paragraphs 06-07 and 10: i.e. which insurer database) in which to store the data of the selected block. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for the PIM of Flanagin to have allowed the data in a first APP to be converted and stored as data in a second APP, because Pendleton teaches that doing so would reduce the unnecessary redundant entry of the data in the first APP database into the second APP database (Page 1: Paragraph 07)

-In regard to dependent claim 8, Flanagin does not teach wherein a written order of words or phrases constituting the data in the data block was matched with a data field order of the database associated with the second APP. Pendleton teaches wherein a written order of words or phrases constituting the data in the data block was matched with a data field order of the

database associated with the second APP (Page 1: Paragraph 10; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for the PIM of Flanagin to have matched data within the composed data block with corresponding fields of the database of the second APP, because Pendleton teaches that by matching the data, the appropriate data of the composed data was placed in the correct fields of the database of the second application program (Page 1: Paragraph 10; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28).

-In regard to dependent claim 9, Flanagin teaches database objects containing records of data for distinct APPs (column 13, lines 25-32). Flanagin does not specifically teach wherein delimiter between portions of data in the data block indicate a new field. The Examiner notes that it was notoriously well known in the database art at the time of the invention for delimiters (i.e. characters or strings of data) to be used in databases, for the benefit of separating, or marking the start and end of items of data in a record.

-In regard to dependent claim 10, Flanagin does not teach wherein a beginning of the data block includes an identifier code to identify the second APP in which to store the data. Pendleton teaches wherein a beginning of the data block includes an identifier code to identify the second APP in which to store the data (Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for the PIM of Flanagin to have included an identifier code of the second APP, because Pendleton teaches without the identification code, there would be no way to determine what the destination of the data and how the data would need to be converted (Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28).

-In regard to dependent claim 11, Flanagin does not teach wherein the composed data comprises a specific data item to indicate the second APP to which composed data is to be stored, and wherein converting the format of the composed data converts the format of the composed data to the format specific in the second APP, based on the specific data item in the composed data. Pendleton teaches wherein the composed data comprises a specific data item to indicate the second APP to which composed data is to be stored, and wherein converting the format of the composed data converts the format of the composed data to the format specific in the second APP, based on the specific data item in the composed data (Page 1: Paragraph 10; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for the PIM of Flanagin to have included an identifier code of the second APP, because Pendleton teaches without the identification code, there would be no way to determine the destination of the data and how the data would need to be converted (Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28).

-In regard to dependent claim 12, Flanagin does not teach wherein the specific data item was initially fixed according to a prescribed rule, and wherein the specific data item was changeable by a user. Pendleton teaches wherein the specific data item was initially fixed according to a prescribed rule (Page 1: Paragraphs 06-07; Page 2: Paragraph 26), and wherein the specific data item was changeable by a user (Page 1: Paragraphs 06-07; Page 2: Paragraph 26: i.e. user can select which insurer (APP) to send the composed data to). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for the PIM of Flanagin to

have included a user changeable identifier code of a second APP, because Pendleton teaches a changeable code allows the user to identify a plurality of different insurees (APPs) to send the composed data to (Page 1: Paragraphs 06-07; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28).

-In regard to independent claim 13, Flanagin teaches composing data in a first one of a plurality of application programs (column 13, lines 25-32), wherein each of the plurality of application programs was selectively operated in the personal information terminal (column 2, lines 62-65; column 11, lines 57-66; column 13, lines 25-32).

Flanagin further teaches wherein operating the first application program using a first procedure to enter data in the first application program (column 11, lines 57-66; column 13, lines 25-32) and operating the first application program using a second procedure to enter data in the first application and the second application program database (column 12, lines 19-25 & 38-40; column 11, lines 4-28).

Flanagin does not teach having a prescribed identifier code being indicative of a second one of the plurality of application programs into which the composed data is to be stored; selecting the second APP based on the ID code using a table to match prescribed ID codes; converting a first format to a second format; and storing the data in a database associated with the second APP. Pendleton teaches having a prescribed identifier code being indicative of a second one of the plurality of application programs into which the composed data is to be stored (Page 1: Paragraph 10; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-27); selecting the second APP based on the ID code using a table to match prescribed ID codes (Page 2: Paragraphs 26-27: "conversion matrix"); converting a first format to a second format (Page 1: Paragraphs 01, 06, 10; Page 2:

Paragraphs 26-28); and storing the data in a database associated with the second APP (Page 1: Paragraphs 01, 06, 10; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28). It would have been obvious to one or ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for the PIM of Flanagin to have allowed the data in a first APP to be converted and stored as data in a second APP, because Pendleton teaches that doing so would reduce the unnecessary redundant entry of the data in the first APP database into the second APP database (Page 1: Paragraph 07).

Flanagan also does not teach wherein the conversion program was initiated and executed on the personal information terminal, the conversion program capable of converting data from any one of the plurality of application programs into a format of any other of the plurality of applications. Ellard teaches a data exchange system computer system including a first and second database as well as conversion routines for converting from the first data format of the database to the second different format of the data set for data being transferred to the second data set (column 3, lines 36-54). Ellard also teaches conversion programs capable of converting data from any one of a plurality of data types into a format of any other data type (column 2, lines 28-42: “configuration data to convert and transfer any type of data into any other type of data”). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for the PIM of Flanagin have been capable of converting data from any one of the plurality of application programs into a format of any other of the plurality of application, because Ellard teaches that by being able to automatically convert any format to any other format a user would be spared the significant amount of time necessary to write a custom software application to transfer and convert data between different data sets (column 1, lines 23-26). Ellard also taught

that being able to convert data between any two formats would increase the integrity of the data by minimizing entry errors (column 1, lines 26-30: "integrity....entry errors").

-In regard to dependent claim 14, Pendleton teaches wherein the prescribed identifier code specifies a data section including a part of the composed data (Page 1: Paragraphs 01, 06, 10; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28), and wherein converting the format of the composed data converts the data in the specified data section to the second format (Page 1: Paragraphs 01, 06, 10; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for the PIM of Flanagin to have allowed the data in a first APP to be converted and stored as data in a second APP, because Pendleton teaches that doing so would reduce the unnecessary redundant entry of the data in the first APP database into the second APP database (Page 1: Paragraph 07).

-In regard to independent claim 25, Flanagin teaches a method of storing data in a personal information terminal, comprising:

an input/output interface (Fig. 3) configured to receive commands and display information (column 6, lines 25-45);  
a central processing unit configured to receive and process commands entered into the data (column 6, lines 25-45: "PDA");  
a memory configured to accommodate a plurality of databases (column 13, lines 25-32: "different databases") associated with a plurality of application programs (column 13, lines 25-32: "appointments", "tasks", etc), wherein a first APP stored on the PIM is configured to receive

and store data in a first database using a first format and a second APP on the PDA configured to receive and store data in a second database using a second format (column 13, lines 25-32: "A predefined set of properties is supported for each object type").

Flanagin also teaches wherein contents of the first data format entered in the first application program in the PDA are stored as re-formatted data of the second data format in the second database in a PDA to match the second database to the first database while the first application program was executed (column 12, lines 22-25 & 38-40; column 11, lines 4-28: i.e. Flanagin teaches automatically updating data between two different databases when the two databases are connected as well as teaches always maintaining a connection between the two different databases).

Flanagin does not teach a conversion program to receive data in a first format, reformat the received data to the second format, and store the reformatted data in a second database. Flanagan also does not teach wherein the first application program, the conversion program, and the second application program are compiled and operate on the same computer. Pendleton teaches first application program, the conversion program, and the second application program are compiled and operate on the same computer (Page 1: Paragraph 6: "once the data is entered...program formats the entered data....transfers the formatted data"). Pendleton teaches converting a format of the composed data from the first format to a second format suitable for a second application program (Page 1: Paragraphs 01, 06, 10; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28); and storing the format-converted data in a database associated with the second APP (Page 1: Paragraphs 06 and 10; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for the PIM of Flanagin to have allowed the data in a

first APP to be converted and stored as data in a second APP, because Pendleton teaches that doing so would reduce the unnecessary redundant entry of the data in the first APP database into the second APP database (Page 1: Paragraph 07).

Flanagan also does not teach wherein the conversion program was initiated and executed on the personal information terminal, the conversion program capable of converting data from any one of the plurality of application programs into a format of any other of the plurality of application. Ellard teaches a data exchange system computer system including a first and second database as well as conversion routines for converting from the first data format of the database to the second different format of the data set for data being transferred to the second data set (column 3, lines 36-54). Ellard also teaches conversion programs capable of converting data from any one of a plurality of data types into a format of any other data type (column 2, lines 28-42: "configuration data to convert and transfer any type of data into any other type of data"). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for the PIM of Flanagin have been capable of converting data from any one of the plurality of application programs into a format of any other of the plurality of application, because Ellard teaches that by being able to automatically convert any format to any other format a user would be spared the significant amount of time necessary to write a custom software application to transfer and convert data between different data sets (column 1, lines 23-26). Ellard also taught that being able to convert data between any two formats would increase the integrity of the data by minimizing entry errors (column 1, lines 26-30: "integrity....entry errors").

-In regard to dependent claims 28 and 35, Flanagin does not teach wherein the conversion program performs one of a manual and automatic conversion of data. Pendleton teaches both a manual (Page 1: Paragraphs 06-07) and an automatic (Page 1: Paragraph 10; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art for Flanagin to have utilized a manual or automatic conversion program, because Pendleton teaches that both methods provide a user-intuitive method for converting and storing data into a different format (Page 1: Paragraphs 06-07; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28).

-In regard to dependent claims 31 and 32, Flanagin teaches wherein the input/output interface comprises a touch screen (column 6, lines 25-45)(Fig. 3). Flanagin does not teach automatic conversion of data by determining an application program into which the data was to be stored and determining the individual data fields within the data, wherein prescribed portions of the data to be converted contain identification markers to indicate the APP into which the data was to be stored and wherein delimiters in the data indicate a beginning of at least one data field. Pendleton teaches automatic conversion of data by determining an application program into which the data was to be stored and determining the individual data fields within the data, wherein prescribed portions of the data to be converted contain identification markers to indicate the APP into which the data was to be stored and wherein delimiters in the data indicate a beginning of at least one data field (Page 1: Paragraph 10; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28). Wherein Flanagin does not specifically teach delimiters between portions of data in the data block to indicate a new field, the Examiner notes that it was notoriously well known in the database art at

the time of the invention for delimiters (i.e. characters or strings of data) to be used in databases, for the benefit of separating, or marking the start and end of items of data in a record.

-In regard to dependent claim 37, Flanagin teaches wherein each of the first and second application programs are operated in the personal information terminal (Fig. 1: 5A, 5B, 5C) to respectively display data stored in the first and second application programs (column 11, lines 57-66; column 13, lines 27-32).

#### *Response to Arguments*

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 13, 18, 25, 33, and 36, have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

-In general, the Applicant argues that neither Flanagin nor Pendleton teaches or suggest initiating and executing a conversion program on the information terminal capable of converting data from any one of the plurality of application programs into data in a format of any other of the plurality of application programs. The Examiner agrees with the Applicant that these new limitations are not specifically recited in either Flanagin or Pendleton. However, the Examiner believes that the newly applied Ellard reference teaches said limitations. Ellard teaches the benefits of having conversion programs for converting data in any type of format in a first database to data of any type of format of a second database to which the first data was to be transferred. Ellard further teaches wherein the first database, second database, and conversion programs could all be part of the same computer system or that any one part of the system could

be external to the other parts. Ellard finally teaches wherein the databases could represent data of different application programs.

***Conclusion***

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Adam L. Basehoar whose telephone number is (571)-272-4121. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 7:00am - 4:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Steve Hong can be reached on (571) 272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

ALB



STEPHEN HONG  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER